

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

SYLVESTER SHOCKLEY,)	
)	
Petitioner,)	
)	
v.)	Civ. No. 06-211-SLR
)	
THOMAS CARROLL,)	
Warden, and JOSEPH R.)	
BIDEN, III, Attorney)	
General of the State)	
of Delaware,)	
)	
Respondents. ¹)	

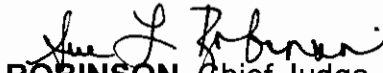
Sylvester Shockley. Pro se petitioner.

Loren C. Meyers, Chief of Appeals Division, Delaware Department of Justice,
Wilmington, Delaware. Counsel for respondents.

MEMORANDUM OPINION

Dated: June 14, 2007
Wilmington, Delaware

¹Attorney General Joseph R. Biden, III assumed office in January, 2007, replacing former Attorney General Carl C. Danberg, an original party to this case. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 25(d)(1)


ROBINSON, Chief Judge

I. INTRODUCTION

Currently before the court is petitioner Sylvester Shockley's ("petitioner") application for a writ of habeas corpus filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. (D.I. 1) He is incarcerated in the Delaware Correctional Center in Smyrna, Delaware. For the reasons that follow, the court will dismiss petitioner's § 2254 application.

II. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

In September 1981, a Delaware grand jury returned a three-count indictment charging petitioner with first degree rape, first degree kidnaping, and third degree assault. Petitioner pled guilty in December 1981 to first degree rape, and the Superior Court sentenced him in 1982 to life imprisonment with the possibility of parole. (D.I. 2, at A-1); See Del. Code Ann. tit. 11, § 4205(b)(2) (Repl. 1979).

In February 2005, petitioner filed in the Superior Court a petition for a writ of mandamus, seeking to compel the Department of Correction to calculate his conditional release date. The Superior Court summarily dismissed the petition, and the Delaware Supreme Court affirmed that judgment. Shockley v. Taylor, 882 A.2d 762 (Table), 2005 WL 2211462 (Del. Aug. 24, 2005).

Petitioner filed the pending habeas application on March 30, 2006. The State asserts that the court should deny the application as meritless. (D.I. 13) Petitioner filed a traverse, which requests an evidentiary hearing and also provides additional arguments to support the claims raised in his habeas application. (D.I. 16)

III. DISCUSSION

Petitioner's federal habeas application asserts two claims for relief: (1) House Bill No. 31 and the Delaware Supreme Court's decision in Evans v. State, 872 A.2d 539 (Del. 2005) ("Evans II") violate the ex post facto clause of the United States Constitution; and (2) petitioner's good time and merit credit has been terminated or forfeited in violation of the due process and equal protection clauses of the United States Constitution. The premise for both claims is petitioner's belief that, in accordance with the Delaware Supreme Court decisions in Crosby v. State, 824 A.2d 894 (Del. 2003) and Evans v. State, 2004 WL 2743546 (Del. Nov. 23, 2004) ("Evans I") (withdrawn by Evans v. State, 872 A.2d 539 (Del. 2005) ("Evans II")), his parolable life sentence is for a fixed term of 45 years rather than for the term of his natural life and, therefore, he is entitled to conditional release pursuant to Del. Code Ann. tit. 11, § 4348. To place petitioner's claims in context, the court will briefly summarize the relevant Delaware law regarding good time credit, parole, and conditional release.

The Delaware General Assembly enacted §§ 4346 and 4348 in 1964. Section 4346 governs a prisoner's parole eligibility, and provides that an inmate is eligible to apply for parole after serving one-third of the term imposed by the court, adjusted for merit and good behavior credits. Del. Code Ann. tit. 11, § 4346(a). Release of an inmate on parole under § 4346 is discretionary. Evans, 872 A.2d at 554. Section 4348 governs an inmate's conditional release upon the earning of merit and good behavior credits. Del. Code Ann. tit. 11, § 4348. Conditional release of an eligible inmate under § 4348 is mandatory, and an inmate who has accumulated sufficient good behavior and merit credits must "be released from incarceration on his or her short-term release date,

i.e., the maximum period of incarceration less accumulated good behavior and merit credits.” Id.

The Delaware General Assembly enacted Delaware’s Truth-In-Sentencing Act of 1989 (“TIS”) on June 29, 1990, and it applies to crimes committed after that date. Del. Laws C. 130, § 3; Del. Code Ann. tit. 11, § 4354. TIS completely eliminated parole as a method of obtaining early release, but did not eliminate conditional release as a method for obtaining early release. Crosby, 824 A.2d at 899-900. Thus, to summarize,

[u]nder the system in effect before the enactment of the Truth-in-Sentencing-Act, good time operated in two ways to permit an inmate’s early release from his term of incarceration. First, an inmate, in most cases, would have become eligible for parole under Del. Code Ann. tit. 11, § 4346 after serving one-third of the sentence imposed by the court, after the sentence was reduced by any good time award. Second, even if the inmate failed to obtain a discretionary grant of parole under Del. Code Ann. tit. 11, § 4346, the inmate could still obtain early release from his prison term, called “conditional release,” solely by virtue of his accumulated good time credits. Conditional release is an early release mechanism that operates only if parole is not employed.

Snyder v. Andrews, 708 A.2d 237, 244 (Del. 1998). However, under the system in effect after the enactment of TIS, “the reduction of a sentence by earned good time credit [will only] result in conditional release under section 4348 for eligible inmates,” not in release via parole. Evans, 872 A.2d at 554.

Finally, § 4346(c) expressly provides that, in order to determine the parole eligibility of an inmate sentenced to life with the possibility of parole, the life sentence is to be considered a 45 year term. Del. Code Ann. tit. 11, § 4346(c)(Repl. 1979). Section 4348, the conditional release statute, does not contain any language regarding life sentences.

The issue here is whether § 4346(c)’s reference to a 45 year term for a life

sentence permits a prisoner's parolable life sentence to be viewed as a 45 year term for the purpose of determining a conditional release date under § 4348. The Delaware Supreme Court has addressed this issue in three cases, all of which occurred after the enactment of TIS in 1990. The first time the Delaware Supreme Court faced this question was in Jackson v. Multi-Purpose Criminal Justice Facility, 700 A.2d 1203, 1207 (Del. 1997), overruled in part by Crosby v. State, 824 A.2d 894 (Del. 2003), when the state court was asked to determine if a prisoner with a parolable life sentence imposed prior to TIS is entitled to conditional release under § 4348 when denied parole under § 4346. Construing the plain meaning of the statutes, the Jackson court held that a prisoner serving a pre-TIS life sentence with the possibility of parole cannot obtain conditional release under § 4348 because "[b]oth [§ 4346 and § 4348] were enacted by the General Assembly in 1964 . . . [and] [i]f the General Assembly had intended to permit those inmates serving life sentences with the possibility of parole to be eligible for conditional release under Section 4348, presumably it would have stated so expressly, as it did in Section 4346." Id. The Delaware Supreme Court explained that "[t]he absence of a corresponding provision in Section 4348 [defining a life sentence as a fixed term of 45 years] evidences a deliberate decision by the General Assembly to exclude those serving life sentences from qualifying for early release under Section 4348. This Court may not engraft upon Section 4348 language which has been clearly excluded therefrom." Id. (internal citation omitted).

The Delaware Supreme Court faced a slightly different issue in 2003 in Crosby v. State, 824 A.2d 894 (Del. 2003), when asked to determine if a non-violent habitual offender's life sentence imposed after the enactment of TIS pursuant to Del. Code Ann.

tit. 11, § 4214(a) violated the Eighth Amendment. The Delaware Supreme Court explained that its “ultimate resolution of Crosby’s Eighth Amendment argument is dependent, in part, upon whether Crosby’s life sentence as a habitual offender under section 4[2]14(a) is considered to be a term of 45 years, with the possibility of earning a substantial sentence diminution through good time credits; or is considered to be a natural life sentence with no possibility of reduction or release prior to death.” Id. at 897. The Delaware Supreme Court proceeded to review the history of the habitual offender statute as well as the effect of TIS on Delaware’s sentencing laws, and opined that § 4346 (parole eligibility) and § 4348 (conditional release) should be read in pari materia such that § 4348 incorporates the definition of a life sentence contained in § 4346(c) as being a fixed term of 45 years. Id. at 898-99. Then, after stating that, “to the extent that Jackson is inconsistent with this opinion, it is overruled,” the Delaware Supreme Court held that “a person sentenced to life as a habitual offender pursuant to section 4214(a) is to be considered as having been sentenced to a fixed term of 45 years [under section 4346(c)] and qualifies for conditional release pursuant to section 4348, based upon good time credits earned pursuant to section 4381.” Id. at 899, 902.

One year later, in Evans I,² the Delaware Supreme Court was again confronted with the question first presented in Jackson, namely, whether a prisoner with a pre-TIS parolable life sentence should be viewed as serving a 45 year term, thereby entitling the prisoner to conditional release under § 4348. Initially, the Evans I court decided that Crosby required an inmate’s parolable life sentence imposed prior to TIS to be treated

²Evans v. State, 2004 WL 2743546 (Del. Nov. 23, 2004).

as a 45 year term for purposes of determining the inmate's qualification for conditional release. In response to the uproar following Evans I, the Delaware General Assembly enacted an amendment to the Delaware State Code, House Bill No. 31, which purported to overrule Evans I. Thereafter, the Delaware Supreme Court agreed to reconsider its decision in Evans I.

On April 11, 2005, the Delaware Supreme Court decided Evans II, in which it: (1) withdrew the Evans I decision; (2) held that House Bill No. 31 was unconstitutional and void; and (3) held that a life sentence with the possibility of parole imposed prior to the enactment of TIS was not defined as a 45 year term. Evans, 872 A.2d at 543-53. The Evans II court explained that Crosby did not control the issue in Evans' case, because Evans was a violent offender sentenced to life **prior** to the enactment of TIS, whereas Crosby was a non-violent habitual offender sentenced to life **after** the enactment of TIS. Id. at 557-58 (emphasis added). As a result, the Delaware Supreme Court opined that Evans' situation was governed by its 1997 decision in Jackson because the defendant Jackson, "like Evans, was sentenced to life imprisonment, with the possibility of parole, before the enactment of Truth-in-Sentencing [and] [t]he issue presented in Jackson was whether an inmate who is serving a life sentence with the possibility of parole is entitled to conditional release by the Department of Correction under Del. Code Ann. tit. 11, § 4348." Evans, 872 A.2d at 554-55. In deciding that Jackson set the applicable rule, the Delaware Supreme Court observed that its statements in Crosby about "the operation of section 4346 and section 4348 upon the pre-Truth-in-Sentencing life sentences with the possibility of parole for violent crimes, were overbroad and unnecessary to the holding. That obiter dicta in Crosby is what

caused the initial confusion in [Evans I].” Id. at 558. The Delaware Supreme Court then explained

[w]hen Evans was sentenced to life with the possibility of parole, the statutory sentencing system did not permit Evans to be released prior to his death-unless parole was granted. Similarly, good time credits only applied to Evans’ natural life sentence for purposes of accelerating Evans’ parole eligibility date. Accordingly, we hold that Evans - like Jackson - is not eligible for conditional release and must remain incarcerated until his death, unless he is granted parole.

Id. at 558.

Having described the relevant legal background, the court now turns to the facts of petitioner’s situation. To reiterate, petitioner was sentenced to life with the possibility of parole in 1982, prior to the enactment of TIS. In February 2005, while the Delaware Supreme Court was still re-considering its decision in Evans I, petitioner filed a petition for a writ of mandamus in the Superior Court. Petitioner argued that, pursuant to the holdings of Crosby and Evans I, his life sentence is for a term of 45 years and, therefore, the Department of Correction must calculate his conditional release date by taking his good time credit into account. The Superior Court denied the petition, and petitioner appealed. In his appeal, petitioner argued that the Superior Court erred in denying his petition for a writ of mandamus because: (1) the relief requested should have been granted pursuant to the ruling in Crosby; (2) TIS violates the ex post facto clause; and (3) petitioner’s due process rights were violated by the permanent denial of conditional release. (D.I. 15, Op. Br. of the Defendant-Appellant in Shockley v. Taylor, No. 216,2005). The Delaware Supreme Court affirmed the Superior Court’s judgment on the basis of Evans II. Shockley, 2005 WL 2473792.

A. Standard of Review

Respondent explicitly waives petitioner's failure to exhaust state remedies for his two federal habeas claims, and argues that the court should deny the claims as meritless. Accepting respondent's waiver, the court will review petitioner's application de novo, under the pre-AEDPA standard.³ See Holloway v. Horn, 355 F.3d 707, 718-19 (3d Cir. 2004)(explaining that de novo review is appropriate where the state supreme court did not address the merits of a claim).

B. Claim One: Ex Post Facto Violations

Petitioner contends that the Delaware Supreme Court's decision affirming the denial of his petition for a writ of mandamus violates the ex post facto clause because it retroactively applies Evans II to his case. The court will deny this claim as meritless. The ex post facto clause of the United States Constitution prohibits the retroactive application of a law enacted after the date of an offense if the law "inflicts a greater punishment, than the law annexed to the crime when committed." Calder v. Bull, 3 U.S. 386, 390 (1798). However, by its own terms, the ex post facto clause only applies to acts performed by legislatures, not to the retroactive application of judicial decisions. Collins v. Youngblood, 497 U.S. 37, 52 (1990); Rogers v. Tennessee, 532 U.S. 451, 458-60 (2001).

The court will also deny as moot petitioner's claim that House Bill No. 31 violates the ex post facto clause. The Delaware Supreme Court declared House Bill No. 31

³De novo review means that the court "must exercise its independent judgment when deciding both questions of constitutional law and mixed constitutional questions." Williams v. Taylor, 529 U.S. 362, 400 (2000)(Justice O'Connor concurring).

unconstitutional and void in Evans II.⁴ Therefore, the court lacks jurisdiction to review this claim.⁵ See North Carolina v. Rice, 404 U.S. 244, 246 (1971) (“mootness is a jurisdictional question”); Chong v. District Director, INS, 264 F.3d 378, 383-84 (3d Cir. 2001).

C. Claim Two: Due Process and Equal Protection Violations

In his second claim, petitioner contends that the Delaware Supreme Court violated his right to due process and his right to equal protection by retroactively applying TIS and Evans II to his case.⁶ According to petitioner, this retroactive application terminated his good time and merit credit which, in turn, increased his punishment.

It is well-established that “it is not the province of a federal habeas court to reexamine state-court determinations on state-law questions.” Estelle v. McGuire, 502 U.S. 62 (1991); Warren v. Kyler, 422 F.3d 132, 136 (3d Cir. 2005). The court is therefore bound by the Delaware Supreme Court’s interpretation of Delaware law in Evans II. See Mullaney v. Wilbur, 421 U.S. 684, 691 (1975). Accordingly, the only

⁴See generally Evans, 872 A.2d 539.

⁵The mootness “principle derives from the case or controversy requirement of Article III of the Constitution.” DeFoy v. McCullough, 393 F.3d 439, 441 (3d Cir. 2005). A case becomes moot if the “issues presented are no longer ‘live’ or the parties lack a legally cognizable interest in the outcome.” Murphy v. Hunt, 455 U.S. 478, 481 (1982)(internal citations omitted); see also Lewis v. Continental Bank Corp., 494 U.S. 472, 477-78 (1990).

⁶A close reading of petitioner’s argument regarding TIS reveals that he is essentially challenging the Delaware Supreme Court’s interpretation of TIS contained in Evans II. To promote clarity, the court will only discuss the argument in terms of Evans II.

question before the court is whether the Delaware Supreme Court's application of Evans II to petitioner's case violates the due process and equal protection clauses of the United States Constitution.

The test for determining if the retroactive application of a judicial interpretation of state law violates due process is one of foreseeability. Bouie v. Columbia, 378 U.S. 347, 352 (1964). A judicial decision is unforeseeable and may not be given retroactive effect if the decision is "unexpected and indefensible by reference to the law which had been expressed prior to the conduct in issue," or when the court's construction is at odds with the plain language of the statute. Rogers v. Tennessee, 532 U.S. 451, 456, 462 (2001); Bouie, 378 U.S. at 356. In the Third Circuit, the rule against the unforeseeable retroactive application of a judicial decision applies with equal force to "after-the-fact increases in the degree of punishment." Helton v. Fauver, 930 F.2d 1040, 1045 (3d Cir. 1991).

The court concludes that the retroactive application of Evans II to petitioner's case did not violate petitioner's due process rights.⁷ First, at the time of petitioner's sentencing in 1982, the Delaware Supreme Court had not addressed the issue as to whether the reference to a 45 year term contained in § 4346(c) applied with equal force to determining a conditional release date under § 4348. Therefore, the Delaware Supreme Court's interpretation of those two statutory provisions in Evans II was neither

⁷The court notes that the Delaware Supreme Court denied a similar due process argument asserted by Evans in 2006, explicitly holding that its statutory interpretation in Evans II was not unforeseeable. Evans v. State, 918 A.2d 1170 (Table) (Del. 2007). The Delaware Supreme Court did not provide any explanation for its conclusion that its decision in Evans II was not unforeseeable.

“unexpected nor indefensible by reference to the law which had been expressed prior to the conduct in issue.” Rogers, 532 U.S. at 456, 462.

Second, the Delaware Supreme Court’s interpretation of § 4346(c) and § 4348 in Evans II did not constitute an unforeseeable change in parole and conditional release determinations for life sentences imposed prior to TIS based on the plain language of the relevant statutory provisions in effect at the time of petitioner’s conviction and sentence. Given § 4346(c)’s explicit definition of a life sentence as a 45 year term, and the clear absence of similar language in § 4348, the court concludes that the plain language of the two statutory provisions fairly warned petitioner that his life sentence would only be considered a 45 year term for the purpose of determining his parole eligibility date, and not for determining a conditional release date.⁸ In turn, because the Delaware Supreme Court’s construction of § 4346(c) and § 4348 in Evans II was based on the plain language of those provisions, the holding in Evans II did not deprive petitioner of his due process right of fair warning.

Equally unavailing is petitioner’s argument that the Evans II court violated the fair warning requirement of the due process clause by departing from its own precedent established in Evans I and Crosby. As an initial matter, the court concludes that Evans I is irrelevant to the instant due process analysis because the Delaware Supreme Court withdrew the Evans I decision in Evans II, and therefore, Evans I does not constitute

⁸Section 4346 is entitled “Eligibility for parole,” and subsection (c) of § 4346 specifically asserts that a life sentence is to be considered a 45 year term for the purposes of the section. In contrast, § 4348 is entitled “Release upon merit and good behavior credits,” and does not contain any provision or explanation regarding a life sentence.

binding Delaware precedent and has no legal effect. Furthermore, Evans II did not overrule Crosby or establish a new principle of law, but only clarified that the holding in Crosby applies to life sentences imposed on habitual offenders after the enactment of TIS.⁹ Because the factual situation presented in Crosby differs from the factual situation presented in Evans II, the Evans II court did not act unforeseeably in issuing a different holding than the one it issued in Crosby. In turn, because the factual situation in petitioner's case is factually similar to Evans II, Evans II provides the relevant precedent in petitioner's case.

In conclusion, Evans II was not unexpected and indefensible in light of the plain language of the two statutory provisions at issue here and in light of the Delaware case law in effect at the time petitioner was sentenced. The application of Evans II to

⁹In Evans II, the Delaware Supreme Court discounted as "obiter dicta" the statements it made in Crosby that § 4348 incorporated the definition of a life sentence contained in § 4346(c) as being a fixed term of 45 years for life sentences imposed both before and after the enactment of TIS. The Evans II court also discounted as overbroad certain language contained in Jackson:

When Jackson was decided in 1997, we stated that section 4348 did not apply to **any** life sentence. That statement was also overbroad. In Jackson, we should have more accurately stated that section 4348 did not apply to any life sentence with the possibility of parole that was imposed **before the effective date of Truth-in-Sentencing**. . . . Thus, "to the extent" we stated that Jackson was overruled by Crosby, it was only to the extent that the unqualified reference in Jackson to "any life sentence" was overbroad and was not limited to the issue presented by Jackson: pre-Truth-in-Sentencing life sentences with the possibility of parole.

Evans, 872 A.2d, at 558 (emphasis in original). The Evans II court held that, as clarified, both Crosby and Jackson remain good law, and persuasively explained why Evans' situation was governed by the clarified rule established in Jackson rather than by the clarified rule established in Crosby. *Id.*

"Obiter dicta" is not binding legal precedent. See Humm v. Aetna Casualty & Sur. Co., 656 A.2d 712, 716 (Del. 1995). Therefore, the Delaware Supreme Court did not depart from prior precedent by discounting the "obiter dicta" contained in Crosby or Jackson.

petitioner's case did not result in the unforeseeable reduction or removal of good time credits from petitioner's record because he never had a right to automatic or conditional release under § 4348. At most, petitioner had a right to be considered for parole under § 4346(c), and Evans II did not eliminate petitioner's opportunity to obtain such release. Accordingly, the court will deny petitioner's due process claim as meritless.

Finally, the court concludes that petitioner has failed to assert a viable equal protection challenge because he has not proven the existence of purposeful discrimination or that he was treated differently from others similarly situated. Snowden v. Hughes, 321 U.S. 1, 8 (1944). Accordingly, the court will deny petitioner's equal protection claim as meritless.

D. Motion for Evidentiary Hearing

Petitioner moves the court to conduct an evidentiary hearing for his habeas claims. (D.I. 16) However, rather than demonstrate how a hearing would advance his claims, petitioner merely re-asserts the same arguments contained in his application. As previously explained, the court has determined that petitioner's arguments are without merit. Therefore, the court will deny petitioner's request for an evidentiary hearing. See Campbell v. Vaughn, 209 F.3d 280, 286-87 (3d. Cir. 2000).

IV. CERTIFICATE OF APPEALABILITY

When a district court issues a final order denying a § 2254 petition, the court must also decide whether to issue a certificate of appealability. See Third Circuit Local Appellate Rule 22.2. A certificate of appealability is appropriate when a petitioner makes a "substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right" by demonstrating

“that reasonable jurists would find the district court’s assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong.” 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2); Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000).

If a federal court denies a habeas petition on procedural grounds without reaching the underlying constitutional claims, the court is not required to issue a certificate of appealability unless the petitioner demonstrates that jurists of reason would find it debatable: (1) whether the petition states a valid claim of the denial of a constitutional right; and (2) whether the court was correct in its procedural ruling. Id. “Where a plain procedural bar is present and the district court is correct to invoke it to dispose of the case, a reasonable jurist could not conclude either that the district court erred in dismissing the petition or that the petitioner should be allowed to proceed further.” Id.

The court finds that petitioner’s application for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 does not warrant federal habeas relief. Reasonable jurists would not find this conclusion to be debatable. Consequently, the court declines to issue a certificate of appealability.

V. CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated, petitioner’s application for habeas relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 is denied. An appropriate order shall issue.